NEWS FROM FOREIGN SHORES

Charges of Praudulent Practices Against an American Turfman.

RICHARD DORLING'S DOINGS

He Represents Himself as Being a Relative of ex-Secretary Whitney and Manages to Fleece a Number of Hotel Proprietors. Gresham's Samoa Paper Satisfactory.

Bunlin, May 12 .- The charges of fraudu lent practices brought against the America trotting horse owner, Mr. Robert Kneebs, have been the sensation of the sporting world in Germany during the past week, and they have naturally aroused great interest among the American colony in this city. The chief witness against Mr. Kneebs, strange to say, was an American named Heffner, who accompanied him here as a partner in the trotting business. Kneebs and Heffner ran the mare Nellie Kneebs jointly in England up to March 23, when they appeared in Beriin.

Dr. Schneider, who is acting as counsel for Mr. Kneebs, is making the most of the fact that the chief witness against his client was formerly the latter's partner, and that they were good friends until they had a dispute in regard to money matters. Counsel for the accused turiman also lays great stress upon Heffner's alleged reliability, urging that Mr. Kneebs is the victim of mean ven geance upon the part of his personal friends, News received from Dresden shows that the

man giving the name of Richard Dorling, who was arrested there on May 9 charged with frandulent practices, devoted himself chiefly to fleecing hotel-keepers and parties he met with at hotels out of small sums of money. Dorling, who has traveled under various almses, dressed well and in the latest style, pretending in some places to be the husband of a daughter of one of the Vanderbilts. In other places Dorling claimed to be the son-in-law of Mr. William C. Whitney. The prisoner is described as being a good linguist and of polite address. He asked constantly about the position of the best families in the towns he visited, and intimated duta he was charged to find titled husbands for young American ladies of good families. Dorling appears to have operated very successfully at Leipsic, Karlsrube, Darmstadt, Dinnich, Welmar, and Coburg until he was caught in Dresden. The arrest of Dorling explains the fact that notices have frequently appeared in the German papers recently setting forth that one of the daughters of the vanderbilt family, or else the daughter of some other well-known and very wealthy family, was about to marry a member of some aristocrafic German family.

Secretary Gresham's paper upon Samoa has man giving the name of Richard Dorling,

was about to marry a member of some ariso-eratic derman family.

Secretary Gresham's paper upon Samoa has given great satisfaction here. It is concluded that the United States government will sup-port the German protectorate. Exception, however, is taken to that part of the report which dreas the aversasion it is claimed that which gives the expression it is claimed that the United States at the Berlin conference did not have the arrangement. It is insisted that the American delegates, Messrs, Kasson and Phelps, were greatly responsible for this arrangement, and Mr. Phelps' appointment as United States missies to Clarency in 1888.

arrangement, and Mr. Phelps' appointment as United States minister to Germany in 1888 was regarded as a recognition of his success in negotiating the Samoan treaty.

The German newspapers which are opposing Prince Bismarck are trying to take him into a controversary by describing the state of affairs at Samoa as being due to the so-called blundering work of his son, Count Herbert Bismarck.

bert Bismarck.

The summary treatment of German newspapiers by high-handed judges is not uncommon and generally creates little stir. But the sentences imposed upon the eight editors on May 9 has enused a decided sensation and has elicited a chorus of denunciation on all sides. As already cabled Herr Schmidt, of the Vorwaerts, was sentenced to five months' imprisonment: Herr Kessler, of the Berliner Zeitung, and Herr Wisslerger, of the Berliner Zeitung, were condemned to three months' imprisonment; Herr Zachau, of the Social Democrat, and Herr Harnischt, of the Lichtstralen, each received sentences of two stralen, each received sentences of two months imprisonment; Herr Gruetteflen, of the Tagebatt, was fined 500 marks; Herr Peri, of the Tagebatt, was fined 500 marks, and Herr Schutt, of the Fabriceitung, was sen-

All these editors were tried on a charge of calumny in accusing the police of brutally treating people who attended in January last a meeting of the unemployed at a Friedrichhain browery. Great dissatisfaction has also been created in legal circles at the manner in which counsel for the defense was ner in which counsel for the defense was treated by the bench. The extreme attitude of Judge Brausswetter and the public prose-cutor at Wednesday's trial appears to have brought matters to a crisis, and the matter will be brought before the lawyers' institute, with a view of laying the matter before the minister of justice. The concensus of opinion a regard to the trial of the editors is that it

property of the late Emin Pasha have reted in the discovery of a certificate proving that the great German explorer married
a woman named Emmina, the widow of
Hukid Pasha, at Argo, South Tyrol, His
onughter, Paulina, by this marriage, thus
establishes claims equal to those advanced by
Feein Pasha's African daughter, Ferida,
Iman Pasha's marriage with Emmina, it is
now presumed, was the reason which impelled him to refuse to come to Europe when
Henry M. Stanley brought him from the interior of Africa to the coast.
The lawsuit in progress about Emin Pasha's
property may possibly be further complicated

property may possibly be further complicated by the fact that it has been ascertained that when the explorer last went to the Congo he was again accompanied by a native woman, whom the Beigians found, with a son one year old, when Emin Peha was murdered near Luainba. It is thought that this woman may also raise claim to the property of the

Miners' Congress, which opens here on Mon-day next, arrived in this city to-day. About 100 delegates are expected to be present, and it is believed that they will decide to petition the various governments to legislate in favor of an eight-hour day for workmen generally. Mrs. William Walter Phelps and her niece, Miss Mabel Bodman, are staying at the Belchshof here, after a successful use of the waters of Wiesbaden.

Notes About Odd Fellows.

Federal City Lodge, No. 20, will confer the second degree on two candidates next Wed-

Federal City are very busy preparing for the visitation which will take place the 23d instant. This will be the last visitation of Grand Master Wood's term, who, by the way, is a member of that lodge.

Harmony Lodge, No. 9: Union, No. 11, and Magenenu Encampment, No. 4, are arranging for a joint memorial service.

The canton branch of the order of the District of Columbia met in annual session last Thursday evening for the purpose of electing a commander. Major John T. Chancey, who a commander. Major Jonn T. Chancey, who has filled this position to the entire satisfactaction of the cantonment for several years past, declined a re-election on account of business engagements, and Captain William T. Calliber, of Canton A, Washington grand canton, was unanimously elected commander. canton, was unanimously elected commander Captain Galliber is a member of the Patriarch

Telegraphic Brevities

CHICAGO, May 12.—Judge Andrew S. Draper, of Cleveland, has accepted the presidency of the University of Illinois at Champaign. TACOMA, Wash. May 12.—The State Savings bank has closed its doors on an order from the superior court. J. S. Whitehouse has been ap-pointed receiver.

SOUX CITY, Iowa, May 12.—A. H. Wheeler and H. Ganna, of New York, have commenced suit re to establish their title to 19,460 acres of land Lyon county, Iowa, against W. H. Goodrich, of

BARNOND, Ind., May 12.—The Monon passenger rain from Louisville, Ry., was wrecked three siles east from here at 9 o'clock this morning. officers of the railroad reported that neone was liked, although some of the trainmen were seri-only injured.

call Cafe. May 12.—Chinese Inspector M. B. crely and Special Agent Charles 8, Cran have land a large quantity of optum in a laundry on it-trainth street. The prize consisted of 200 ill-pound cans of the drug, which at the usual lost its approach with duty, makes the find or the arms 15,000 to government.

LIVELY ALABAMA POLITICS.

Administration and Anti-administration the Issue of the Democratic Primaries. BIRMINGHAM, Ala., May 12.—Yesterday primary elections to select delegates to the state Democratic convention were held in Alabama. It was an unusually interesting contest, watched with concern widely spread over the southern states. Only two candidates for Governor are so far known in the race. They

Governor are so far known in the race. They are Representative William C. Oates, of the Third district, and Joseph F. Johnston, of Birmingham. By implication, if not profession, Col. Oates is popularly regarded as the candidate for the administration and Capt. Johnston as the leader of the faction diseasisfied with President Cleveland's policy, especially as regard the silver question.

Althouge a banker, and reputed as a skillful financier, Capt. Johnston declared himself plainly at variance with the administration on the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman act, taking the ground that the Chicago convention demanded the repeal of the entire law, with the express purpose of preserving the money value of silver, as contemplated by the Constitution. Col. Oates in all his speeches has championed the administration, although he has made in Congress as vigorous silver speeches as any follower of Mr. Pland. Both sendister have tried but

tration, although he has made in Congress as vigorous silver speeches as any follower of Mr. Bland. Both canddates have tried, but they cannot escape the judgment of the voters that one represents an administration and the other an anti-administration faction.

Both the Senators and all the Representatives in Congress from Alabamba lean to the choice of Johnston, except Messrs. Oates, Clarke, and Wheeler.

Alabamians here were in a forment of except and the choice of Johnston of th amians here were in a ferment of ex

Alabamians here were in a ferment of excitement last night overthe primary elections. A number of telegrams were received, and almost invariably gave results favorable to the nomination of Johnston. Etowah county, the home of Representative Denson, instructed for Johnston and the Chicago platform. This is the policy of the Johnston people all over the state, while the Oates people contend for a straightout indersement of Mr. Cleveland. A telegram from Montgomery, received last night by Mr. Bankhead, said two beats of the city of Montgomery (where Col. Oates) last night by Mr. Bankucau, sau two contents the city of Montgomery (where Col./Oates' organ, the Advertiser, is published) had gone for Johnston, and advices from Mobile and Bullock, two of the most populous counties in the state, were to the same effect.

Havorable to Congressman Oates.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., May 12.—The primaries of the Democratic party took place in the bulk of the counties of this state to-day, to select a nomines for Governor. There are only two candidates in the field—W. C. Oates, present member of Congress from the Third District, and Capt. Joseph J. Johnson, of Birmingham. The returns from many counties are incomplete, but the indications are favorable to the success of Congressman Oates.

MURDERERS OF THE MEEKS.

Desperate and Successful Resistance of the Two Taylors.

LINNEAUS, Mo., May 12.-A courier just in rom the pursuit of the Taylor brothers, who killed the Meeks family near Browning, says the men were found at the house of a brother in-law last night. They refused to surrender and the sheriff would not fire on them for fear of killing some of the women of the house. It was decided to guard the premises until daylight, but during the night the Taylors escaped.
It is thought they are making for Indian

erritory.

The man who harbored them is a relative The man who harbored them is a relative named Leonard, who lives in the southern part of Sullivan county. The counter says Sheriff Horton is in pursuit of the murderers and may overtake them soon.

Milax, Mo., May 12.—A telegram just received from the scene of the tragedy says that the Taylors are surrounded in an old house and while exhancing shots with their

house, and while exchanging shots with their pursuers fought their way out. They are again surrounded in the brush. The pursuers have called on Milan for a bundred men, and that number has left for the scene.

In the house of Mrs. Meeks' mother this

morning the prosecuting attorney of this county found the following letter addressed to Gus Meeks, Milan, Mo.: BROWNING, Mo., May 10.—Be ready at 10 o'clock. Everything is right.

Everything is right.

The letter was written on a letter head of the People's Exchange bank of Browning, of which William P. Taylor is cashier. The receiving stamp of the Milan post office shows the letter to have been received at 2 p. m., May 10, 1994. Persons familiar with the handwriting of William P. Taylor said the letter and address is in his handwriting. Little Nettle Mecks, the only survivor, will live to convict the flends who perpetrated the murder.

HIGHER THAN MCKINLEY LAW. Senator James Finds Some Mistakes in

in very soon.

The reason for this proposed action is The reason for this proposed action is found in the fact that the careful scrutiny which Senator Jones has been able to give the schedule since it was introduced, and which was impossible before the introduction of the amendments, has revealed the fact that some of the duties proposed on the high grade cottons in the amendments are higher than was intended. It appears that in some cases they are higher even than in the Mc-Kinley law, and such rates were not intended in any of the schedules of the new bill.

The mistake was due to the change in the classification of cotton goods, rendering a

classification of cotton goods, rendering a comparison very difficult and making it a matter of much time and labor. There is no intention of changing the classification, for the committee think that the change made in this respect from the old system will prove upon trial a very great improvement over the upon trial a very great improvement over the

The system now proposed is the French system, and it is said to have proved very satisfactory in France. There are probably some other errors of a like character in the bill which the committee will change, making ent, from the McKinley tariff.

NEW HOUSE RULE.

Will Attempt to Put a Sugar Rider on the Appropriation Bill.

An interesting question will be presented to the House next week when the Committee on Rules, of which Speaker Crisp is chairman, reports on the resolution of Representative Breckinridge, of Arkansas, for a new rule permitting a turiff amemdment on sugar as a rider to one of the appropriation bills. The committee has not yet acted on the resolu-tion, but Mr. Breekinridge has no doubt the no houry about it, as the legislative, judicial and executive appropriation bill will not be presented until next week, and it is on this bill that it is purposed to attempt to engraft the sugar amendment.

The rule, after being framed by the committee will have to be presented up to the proposed to attempt to engraft the sugar amendment.

The rule, after being framed by the commit-tee, will have to be passed on by the House.

The Louisiana delegation in Congress are alive to the importance of the new rule.
They do not want the Rules Committee to re-port it, and, if reported, they will seek to de-feat it in the House. They will arge that a tariff rider to an appropriation bill is without precedent; that it is an unjustifiable confu-sion of tariff with appropriations and weak sion of tariff with appropriations, and such a rider at the present time would be a reflec-tion by the House on the Senate.

They Found a Man Hanging.

HUNTINGTON, Ind., May 12.-A panic was caused last night at the Union church near Claysville, among a large party of women Several of the women opened the doors to an Several of the women opened the doors to an out building in which tools are kept, when a corpse suspended from a rafter swung into the doorway and against two of the women. They were overcome with fright, and are prostrated. The body was that of William E. Hillis, of Clavsville. Indications are that the body had been hanging there four days. There was trouble between young Hillis and his father, John Hillis, four or five days before the ghastly discovery was made.

Minor Accidents.

W. J. Brashers, a workman in Smith's mill, First and G streets northeast, had his index finger lacerated in a machine yesterday. The member was amputated by Dr. Johnson at Emergency hospital.

As Dr. Pettis, of 1831 Twelfth street, was driving across Seventh street yesterday afternoon about 3 o'clock his buggy was struck by a cablecar in charge of Gripman Bruce Bayne and Conductor Alfred Call. The buggy was badly demolished, but no persons were hurt.

IN HONOR OF

Bronze Statue of the Discoverer Unveiled in New York City.

VICE PRESIDENT'S REMARKS

It Will Be the Mecca of the Nation, Says Mr. Stevenson-Distinguished Gathering Listen to Oratory and Applaud the Status. The Duke of Veragua's Letter.

New York May 12 .- The beautiful bronge statue of Christopher Columbus, executed by the Spanish sculptor Sunol, was unveiled with becoming ceremonies in Central Park this afternoon. The figure represents the ocean pathfinder in an erect position, holding an elevated standard in one hand and the other extended, as if making a grace ful gesture, in course of an address. It is ocated at the southern end of the "mall," and almost immediately facing that of Shakespeare. Here the ceremonies took place, in the presence of a numerous and deeply inerested gathering.

Previous to the ceremonies the committee and their guests partook of a breakfast at half past 1 o'clock, the repast being given by Mr. and Mrs. James Grant Wilson in honor of Vice President Stevenson and Mrs. Stevenson. At the table were the host and hostess, the guests of the day, and Baron and Baroness Fava, Senor Don Muruaga, the Spanish minister; Col. A. Lowber Snowden, ex-minister to Spain; Right Rev. Bishop H. C. Potter, Admiral Gherardi, Gen. O. O. Howard, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, Chauncey M. Depow, Cor-nelius Vanderbilt, Henry C. Marquand, Wil-liam R. Grace, Thomas L. James, James J. Goodwin, Charles F. Cox, and some ladies, wives of those nured

Goodwin, Charies F. Cox, and some ladies, wives of those named.

Breakfast over, the party took carriages, and under an escort of a section of mounted park police: proceeded to the ground. An immense audience greeted them, and as each well-known face appeared on the piatform the appreciation in which they were held was manifested by the gathering. In a prominent position near the platform the brilliant uniforms of the captain and officers of the Spanish man-of-war Nautilus were observed, and several of them were, soon after the exercises began, invited to seats with the speakers and began, invited to seats with the speakers and

the ladies.

There was very little delay in opening the exercises. Even before all were seated Gen, Wilson took the chair and presented Bishop Potter, who uttered a lengthy invocation.

In introducing the Vice President Gen. Wilson told the story of the statue, the princ pal point of which was that it was intended par point of which was that it was intended to unveil it in 1892, and that the King of Spain had promised to come over and perform the ceremony, but he died and an accident to the steamer delayed the figure, so that the privi-lege now devolved upon the Vice President

of the United States.

Mr. Stevenson performed the pleasing duty and as the flag, fluttering, fell, the applicate of the assemblage broke forth at sight of the beautiful handiwork of the sculptor. When quiet was restored Mr. Stevenson spoke briefly, as follows:

No words of mine can add to the interest of the dignity of this great occasion. This hour will live in history. From elequent lips have fallen burning words, which will tell to coming ages of the homage paid here and new to the memory of the discovery of a continual.

burning words, which will tell to coming ages of
the homage paid here and now to the memory
of the discoverer of a comitnent.
Central Park—beautiti and magnificent—is
the fitting place for the statue of Columbus. It
is well that to the city of New York—the metropolis of the continent—should have fallen the
grateful task of portraying to the millions of all
the coming ages the features of the man, who,
despite the obstacles and dangers marked out
the pathway to the new world.

The name and fame of Columbus belong exclusively to no age or country. They are the enduring heritage of all people. Your president
has truly said: "In all the transactions of history
there is no act which, for vasiness and performance, can be compared to the discovery of the
continent of America." In the modest words of
the great navigator, he "only opened the gates,"
and lof there came in the builders of a new and
mighty nation.

It is said that in Venice there is sacredly preserved a letter written by Columbus a few hours
before he safled from Palics. With reservent ex-

the world's benefactors a greater than he hash not appeared. What page in all history tells of deeds so fraught with bleesings to the genera-tions of men as the discovery of America' Co-lumbus added a continent to the map of the

I will detain you no longer. Your eyes will now behold this splendid work of art. It is well that its approaches are firm and broad, for along this pathway, with the rolling centuries, will come, as pliprims to a shrine, the myriads of all lands to behold this statue of Columbus, this enduring monument to the gratified of a this enduring monument to the gratitude of great city, of a great nation.

The Vice President then turned the status over to the city of New York, Mayor Thomss receiving it in a few well-chosen words. The Duke of Veragua, a lineal descendant of the great navigator, who could not cross the Atlantic to participate in the ceremonies, sent a letter, of which the following is a trans-lation:

Madrid. April 5, 1894.—My Dear General:
On the occasion of the unveiling of the statue of
Columbus I beg you to express my cordial
greeting to the city of New York and to all
American citizens, who are assembled in order
to pay a new tribute of respect to the memory
of my illustrious ancestor. I regret not to be
able to assist personally in the interesting ceremony; but I wish to state at this moment my
gratefulness to America which the great distance that separates me from your wonderful
country cannot make me forget.

You have just erected a work of art of the
sculptor, who has better reproduced in marble
the inspired features of the man whose genius
discovered a continent greater than the rest of
the known world Spain prides herself upon
artists like Sunol. Allow me to thank you both
as a descendant of Columbus and as a Spanlard; also I beg to congratulate you, dear genence, for the interest you have taken in this
matter, which so greatly contributed to its success. The duchess sends her kindest regards.
Believe me, sincerely, your friend,

Veragua.

Veragua. MADRID, April 5, 1894.--MY DEAR GENERAL

To GEN. JAMES GRANT WILSON. ian ambassalor, followed, Julia Ward Howered a poem, "A Mariner's Dream," written for the occasion, and Gen. Don M-Uruaga spoke in Spanish. The oration of the day by Chauncey M. Depew closed the exercises.

FEARFULLY MADE.

Patterson's Bill to Reform All Currency

Representative Patterson, of Tennessee, has introduced in the House a bill providing, among other things, for the issue of short term 3 per cent, bonds, redeemable in coin, the proceeds to be used for maintaining a parity between gold and silver; for abolishing the tax on the circulating notes of state banks; making the tax on national bank notes one-quarter of 1 per cent; allowing national banks to issue circulation equal to the par value of bonds deposited with the Treasury, and to coin into standard dollars \$55, 156,357 out of the silver buillon now in the Treasury purchased under the Sherman act. The coinage is to become a part of the general cash in the Treasury. among other things, for the issue of shor

Bond Statement.

The following is the weekly Treasury state nent of United States bonds held by the Treasurer of the United States in trust for

Treasurer of the United States in trust for national banks:

To secure circulation—Four per cent., \$159,512,260; currency 6'8,\$15,454,040; 2 per cents, \$22,732,590; 5 per cents, \$3,834,750; total, \$201,538,750.

To secure public moneys—Four per cents, \$12,078,000; currency 6's, \$1,195,000; 2 per cents, \$1,013,000; 5 per cents, \$400,000; total, \$14,636,000. Bonds to secure circulation deposited week ending May 11, 1894, \$434,000; bonds to se-cure circulation withdrawn week ending May 11, 1894, \$206,000.

Coming East. SOUTH BEND, Ind., May 12—Randall and army left here to-day after having received support and breakfast, The army marched to Elkhart ILLEGALLY APPOINTED CADETS. Discussion of the Naval Appropriation Bill Discloses an Abuse.

Consideration of the naval appropriation bill consumed the time of the House after the disposal of some routine morning business until a ijournment. A long and interesting dis until a journment. A long and interesting dis-cussion was precipitated by the offering of an amendment by Mr. Maddox, of Georgia, pro-viding that no part of the money appropri-ated for the naval scademy should be used for the support or education of naval cadets who at the time of their appointment were not actual residents of the Congressional dis-trict they were appointed to represent. The debate developed the fact that there were between thirty and forty cadets who were appointed by the Secretary of the Navy in the failure of members of Congress to nominate cadets, and who were now repre-senting districts of which they were not resi-dents.

dents.

The adoption of the amendment would entail the discharge of all those cadets. Mr. Cummings introduced a substitute requiring the Secretary of the Navy in the failure of a member of Congress to nominate a cadet to fill the vacancy to appoint a cadet who shall be a resident of the district from which he is appointed.

fill the vacancy to appoint a cadet who shall be a resident of the district from which he is appointed.

The adoption of this substitute would not require the discharge of the illegally appointed cadets, but would prevent the repetition of the practice. No action was taken on the amendments for want of a quorum.

During the discussion of the bill a number of amendments were ruised out of order or veted down: One by Mr. Hermann, of Oregon, to restore to the active list officers below 63 years of age, retired for disability after the disability disappeared; another to increase the appropriation for League Island navy yard of Philadelphia by \$30,000.

Mr. Flack (Dem., Ga.) made the point of order against the reappropriation of the \$200,000 contained in the act of March 3, 1893, for the submarrine boat for the construction of a torpedo boat. He based his point of order on the ground that it changed existing law, and the chairman sustained the point, thus striking out the provision for the construction of one of the four torpedo boats authorized by the bill.

Mr. English (Dem., Cal.) secured the adoption of an amendment appropriating \$50,000 for the construction of a tug at the Marc Island navy yard, California.

In the debate on the question of non-resi-

for the construction of a tug at the Mare Island navy yard, California.

In the debate on the question of non-resident cadets at the academy Mr. Money said that it would be a great hardship to the thirty or more cadets who are affected by the resolution if they were turned out.

Mr. Bailey (Dem., Texas) discussed the question from a legal standpoint, taking the position that the law was specific as to the necessity of the cadets to be legal residents of the district they represent, and that the Secretary of the Navy had no more right to suspend that feature than the limitation as to age.

Messrs, Pickler, of South Dakota; Mallory, of Florida; Everett, of Massachusetts, and others discussed this point, and finally Mr. Cummings offered an amendment providing that on failure of Congresemen to appoint,

that on failure of Congresemen to appoint, the Secretary of the Navy might, but the ca-det must be from the district he was credited

On the vote there was no quorum, so the committee rose and the House adjourned.

SHORT STORY CLUB.

its Members Have a Pleasant Evening at

The Short Story club met at Willard's Hotel last Wednesday. The president, Dr. Robin-son, introduced Miss Goodman, who gave a plano solo. Mr. Robert Lowe and Miss Blanche Pulizzi entered into the spirit of a short comedy, dubbed "A Matrimonial Advertisement." The story was written by Miss Augusta Pratt. It was entitled, "Too Late!" Mrs. L. A. Crandell made a few remarks on devoted to the interests of all the literary clubs in Washington, Prof. Barnwell gave "A Trial Sermon." Ripples of laughter testified that his congregation were not asleep. Mrs. Mary Heywood recited "Mother and Poot" with dramatic effect. Miss Cicely Armes sang two vocal solos. Miss Shears accompanied her on the piano. Mr. Whittnacemade a few remarks. Miss Jennie Heywood sang very sweetly, "Good bye Sweetheart," Mrs. Alice Gough the minutes of the last meeting. Among those present were:

Mrs. Harrey Spaulding, Mrs. J. W. Acker-

it is said that in Venice there is sacredly preserved a letter written by Columbus a few hours before he sailed from Palos. With receptative pression of trust in God, humbly but with unfaltering faith, he spoke of his proposed "voyage to that famous land." He builded wiser than he knew. His dream, while a suppliant in the antechamber of kings and while keeping ionely vigit upon the deep, was a discovery of a new pathway to the Indies. Yet who can doubt that to his prophetic soni was then foreshadowed something of that "famous land." with the warp and woof of whose history, tradition and song his name and fame are linked for all time. Was it Mr. Winthrop who said of Columbus and his compoers, "They were the pioneers in the march to independence, the procursors in the only progress of freedom, which was to have no hackward steps."

It is stoo much to say of this man that among the world's benefactors a greater than he hath not appeared. What page in all history tells of deeds so fraught with hiessings to the generations of men as the discovery of America? Columbus added a continent to the map of the

NEW ELECTRICAL PROCESS. Great Saving to Be Effected in the Cost of Casting Metals.

A reduction of the cost of casting steel, iron, and other metals by 50 per cent., a great saving in time, the production of castings free from oxidization and blow holes, and, most important of all, the production of pigfron in mountainous and remote districts having water power and ore, but no coal-all of electricity, according to a new process described in a report to the Department of State by United States Consul Frank Mason at

State by United States Consul Frank Mason at Frankfort, Germany.

The process is known as the "Taussig" process, and provides for smelting and casting metals by electric heat, under the influence of rarefled air. An air-tight furnace, linen with glazed firebrick, has its hearth connected with molds, into which the fused metal flows by gravitation. The firebrick lining forms an efficient insulation, and the electric current is sent through the charge directive. forms an efficient insulation, and the electric current is sent through the charge directly without the use of any fael or the employ-ment of carbon electrodes. Thereby the fused metal is nearly pure and free from car-bon, and the continued exhaustion of the air and gases produced increases the fluidity of the molten material, prevents oxidation and hilstering and produces decay executions.

the molten material, prevents oxidation and blistering, and produces dense, smooth eastings of the highest mechanical qualities.

In a small experimental furnace a ton and a-half of pig fron was smelted in fifteen minutes by a current of 30,000 amperes and fifty volts—about 2,000 horse power. With water power the cast is very low, and even using steam to generate the electrical current there is an economy in fuel in smelting of thirty to fifty per cent. The cost of pig fron, with ore at 52.40 per ton, it is said, would not exceed \$8 per ton with a motive power of 1,000 horse power.

WANTED TROOPS.

Regulars Needed in Indian Territory to Preserve Order.

Acting Secretary Sims of the Interior Department yesterday sent to the Secretary of War a request that a company of troops be sent to Alderson, Indian Territory, to assist Indian Agent Wisdom, of the Union Agency, I. T., to preserve peace, The action was taken in accordance with a telegram received at the Bureau of Indian Affairs this morning

at the Bureau of Indian Affairs this morning from Agent Wisdom. It is dated May 11, and reads as follows:

"In order to avoid bloodshed and protect the miners who are at work, I ask that a company of soldiers be ordered to Alderson, I. T., to keep the peace. There are 2,000 miners who have struck, and they are exceedingly bolsterous and threatening. My police force, supported by a squad of marshals, is Inadequate to meet the crists, and I regard the presence of the military as absolutely essential. Prompt action alone will prevent serious trouble. Answer."

Immediately upon the receipt of the telegram Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs Armstrong recommended that the Secretary of War be requested to order troops sent to Alderson. The troops can only be used for the purpose requested by direction of the President, and so far no action has been taken on the request.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 12.—Col., Robert P.
Dechert, ex-city comptroller and brigadier general of the First Brigade National Guard of
Pennsylvania, died at noon to-day, Col.
Dechert has been Ill since November last. He
was 51 years of age

NELLIE TALKS ABOUT TIP

Last Interview with the Pamous and Vicious Elephant.

HOW HE HAS BEEN WRONGED

He Tells How Beasts in Captivity Are Maltreated by the Trainers and Others The Cruelty of the Superior Recs-How He Heard of His Fate.

I looked at Tip and Tip looked at me. Into s questioning eyes came a look of peace as they met mine overflowing with tears.

"There is no need to speak, friend," he said gently, as if to spare me pain. "Your face tells me the decision. Do not grieve!" "Poor, poor Tip!" I cried brokenly, as I reached out my hands and clasped the sensitive trunk held forth to me in kindly greet

ing. "I have failed, miserably failed!" "Grieve not, if you are my friend," he pleaded. "I am glad to go. Your dream of freedom did make me feel for a while that life was sweet, but be resigned; we do not know what your dream might have brought to me

we know this means eternal rest." I could only bow my head to hide my fall ing tears. Tip and had long been friends. I knew him well and loved him. Often had we talked together, and I fear I gave him unwe talked together, and I fear I gave him unwise advice that led to his destruction. So I
feit I owed him all the greater loyalty when
it was rumored that he must be put to death.
The day before the park commissioners met
to decide his fate I went to Tip and told him
my dream. A mad one, he warned me, but
still he seemed happier while listening to it
than I had ever seen him before.
I would go to the commissioners, I said,
and ask them how much a dead elephant or a
bad one was worth to them. I would give

and ask them how much a dead elephant or a bad one was worth to them. I would give them \$1,000 for Tip's life, and then I would ship him back to his native country and set him free.

Tip met ail my plans with wise arguments. The thought of freedom was very sweet, but there were obstacles. I reminded him that there was no harm in trying.

But I failed to save him. Without a word in his defense, except mine, he was condemned to death. I could do no more than carry the sad tidings back to my friend. I wanted to be the first to break it to him.

"It is useless, Tip. I can do nothing." I confessed with tears.

"You can do much, friend," Tip answered gravely. "When I am dead speak for my kind. Tell of man's inhumanity to beast. Use me as the subject of your text and ask that justice may be granted the beast. They call me brute, they condemn me to deathwhy?"

why?"

He gave a heavy sigh and leaned wearily against the side of his small stall.

"Look at me, look at my surroundings!"
he continued slowly. "Have I committed as many sins against man as man has against

"They say my temper is bad, but they do not say anything about my poor sore feet and cramped body," he went on, bitterly. "They say I tried to kill my keepers, but they do not say how much I howled in pain at the prod-

say how much I howled in pain at the prodding of the cruel steel."

The swayed from side to side, and then
with his trunk tried to ease the chain that
bound his right foreleg.
"Does your leg pain much," I asked.
"Yes, and, strange to say, I do not get used
to it. Look at my feet! Did you ever ree
anything more callous and sorre! That comes
from standing three years upon a board floor.
If I could but be permitted to step upon the
ground! Sometimes on wet days the smell
of the earth penetrates my little prison, and
I aimost go mad with a desire to beat down
my bars and cool my burning feet upon the
wet sod."

He stopped suddenly, and looking at me

wet sod."

He stopped suddenly, and looking at me for a moment, asked: "Is the grass green and have the trees budded?"

"Yes, Tip. I never saw the park look lovelier than it does to-day," was my reply. "How often you have told me I am in a park, yet what do I know of its beauty? Through my only window, that small skylight high above my head, I can occasionally get a glimpse of the sky, but that is all. Of course, not being beasts, people can't know how I long to gaze upon nature. Oh, this life is cruel, cruel!"

defense of my race.

"When I am dead," be began again,
"tell them I love cleanliness, No human
ever loved a bath better than I do, but for

three years what have I had? If my keepers thought I was about to die of the heat in this miserable box they would sprinkle me with a hose. Look at my hide! It is in such a state hose. Look at my hide! It is in such a state of flith that my own odor makes me ill. Often when I have heard a heavy rain I have almost gone mad in my desire to feel the cleansing shower upon my back.

"And how much we drink! I can take eleven galions of water into my stomach at once—I need it—and I get instead a bucketful! Then look at my food! We are all particular about our eating. I cannot eat dirty food any more than a man can. I say I cannot! I must or starve. Tell them that when I am dead, Ask when I am dead if I have been given justice. Ask them this: If a man

ram dead, Ask when I am dead if I have been given justice. Ask them this: If a man who had never committed a fault was made a prisoner and confined by a chain around his log to the floor of a small stall, his head chained down so that he could not raise it. and for three years he was given no exercise had no baths, was fed unpaintable food, and roughly handled by his keepers, if he should, in utter despair, attack his keepers, sould men say he did wrong?"

"They would not, they could not," I reply

"They would not, they could not," I reply emphatically.

"Why, my kind have always been man's friend," Tip added, thoughtfully, "We have been domesticated from time immemorial. I have heard my father, a 'leader' of a herd, say that we were aways used in the armies of kings in India, and that, housed on our backs, the monarch's subjects sought to repel the invasions of Alexander the Great and of Tameriane. Even now in my iand we help men to build bridges and make roads. Would that my fate had been in such lines. My mother used to warn me against the danger of capture, thinking that life in the jungles of capture, thinking that life in the jungles and mountains was better than life among bridge builders, but little she knew of the horrors of a menagerie. Work is heaven by comparison, for by that we do get exercise and fresh air and baths. I thought nothing could be worse than a circus when I first became man's property, but I look back to my training, cruel as it was, as joy untold in comparison to my present position. Training at least gave me exercise. Oh, how I long to use my cramped legs!"

I could not speak. 'After a moment of thought, Tip asked:

bought, Tip asked: thought, Tip asked:

"Have you told my fellow-prisoners?"

"I told them yesterday that I intended to
try to save you."

"What had they to say?"

"They forced to say any and marks in humans."

"What had they to say?"

"They fiercely denounced man's inhumanity and some uttered threats. There was not one spoke in favor of sparing your life. They said death was the only hope for you, and many envied you. One little monkey, who is dying of consumption, wished he had your strength; he would not die calmly, but would die revenging his wrongs. I told the robin with the broken wing what the monkey said, and the robin bade me give you his farewell greeting and tell you that he will sing a requiem at your death hour. All of our friends speak kindly of you, Tip, and envy your release."

Tip's intelligent eyes were filled with tears.

"Oh, the cruelty of man," he cried, in an outburst of woe. "What sin did I commit against him or nature? What sin was committed by any of the animal prisoners here?

against nim or nature? What sin was committed by any of the animal prisoners here? For what crime against man are they punished so inhumanely? What crime are the little birds guilty of? Have they injured man that they should be shut out forever from the green trees and blue skies? Teil me, friend, what wrong have we done man?"

"None, Tip; it is not that," I say in deepest shame. "You are not kept a prisoner for any crime, but to satisfy curiosity."

"To satisfy curiosity?" he repeated, doubtfully. "Can it satisfy curiosity to come here and gloat at us in our misery and despair? Does it satisfy curiosity to see how foul are our pens, how miserable our food? Does it satisfy curiosity to see to grow diseased from confinement, and linger in misery or die, as do the monkeys, by the score?"

"There can be no other reason for your imprisonment," I replied, "Science learns nothing from it."

om it."

ry little while Tip had to lean against
talls of his prison. His hide was sore

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from the accumulation of filth, and his feet were worn by the hard floor. The chain which bound him down only permitted him to move a little distance, and he was carraged beyond endurance by the chain which encir-cied his body and tusks, preventing him from raising his head.

raising his head.

As I looked at him, poor pitiable prisoner, I felt a new peace come into my heart. He knew now the calmness of resignation: I realized that death was his only release from man's inhumanity.

He saw the change that came over me, and he was pleased.

he was pleased.
"When is it to be?" he asked, almost long-"When is it to be?" he asked, almost long-ingly.

"They say at early morning. They are go-ing to give you poison, and armed men are going to watch your death struggles for fear that at your last moment you will seek re-venge for your wrongs."

"They need not fear," he answered, proudly. "Tip never struck a friend. No one can ever say I hit a child or a woman, I struck those I had cause to hate, Animals are not hypocrites."

struck those I had cause to nate. Animais are not hypocrites."

"You have always been a proud fellow, Tip. Even in your gentleness with women and children I saw the sign of good blood."

"I have been told that one of my ancestors was an albino; what is called a white elephant. You see, the blood shows in the white on my head and trunk. For the possession of my albino ancestor a protracted war was wared in the sixteenth century between Slam,

not being beasts, people can't know how I long to gaze upon nature. Oh, this life is cruel, cruel!"

Poor Tip broke down and I dared not speak, because I could not say one word in detense of my race.

"When I am dead," he began again, "tell them I love cleanliness. No human

The loaded up. He realized that our last. The loaded up. He realized that our last.

parting had come. His eyes glistened softly, but he was calm and brave. "Say to children that I always loved them." He spoke feelingly. "Remind men that ani-mals are not hypocrites—they do not forget friends or forgive foes. Say farewell to my fellow-prisoners. My only regret in going is that my death does not also liberate them. To-morrow I shall feel no fever or thirst or hunger; the prick of the steel shall not make me cry aloud in agony; my chains will no longer pain and cramp me; it will not matter if the trees be green and this den hot; to-morrow, and Tip will owe man a first favor, will acknowledge his first kindness—release from suffering. You weep, but my heart rejoices, because I know you would not deny me rest. Farewell, friend."

I took his poor, tender trunk, made as sensi-

Farewell, friend."

I took his poor, tender trunk, made as sensitive by his Creator as one's eye—and oh, it was so stabbed and sore and scared from the cruel sicel—and pressed it to my cheek.

One moment we stood in silence, and in silence I waiked away, blinded by tears, but thanking God that in creating life he also created death.

thanking God created death. Tip is at rest; but what of the poor prisoners the left behind? Who will release them?— Nellie Bly in New York World.

WEST END GOSSIP.

And now it comes to light that Count Henri de Frankenstein, about whose marriage to Miss Brewster such a noise was made in tended to last only two weeks. On account Weshington society is not a count after all. of Mr. Wilson's illness it lasted three Washington society, is not a count after all, but simply M. de Frankenstein. It is stated by a writer in the New York Commercial Advertiser that the Russian consul in that city refused to vise the marriage certificate be-tween Henri de Frankenstein and Miss Brewster because de Frankenstein was given the title of "count," and it further appears that after the consul's action in the matter de Frankenstein dropped the prefix of "count" from his visiting cards. It further appears that de Frankenstein is not so much to biame, after all, as his wife and mother-in-law, who persuaded him to adopt the title in order to obtain more social prestige in New York society.

order to obtain more social prestige in New York society.

We have donned our thinking cap and are silently wondering what effect this discovery will have on Washington society and such persons who vied with each other to do honor to the count and countess by giving so many teas, luncheone, dinners, and other functions for their benefit. I think it was the Brazilian minister and Madame de Mendonca who set the ball a rolling, and many other social swells followed in their lead. I remember hearing last winter that the Mendoncas were "not at home" to a young girl who represented one of the papers here when she went to get some information. Yet, of course, a "count" is different.

Sir Julian and Lady Pauncefote are always

to get some information. Yet, of course, a "count" is different.

Sir Julian and Lady Pauncefote are always most friendly and cordial to representatives of the press. They recognize the fact that reports from the official society of the capital are necessarily a feature of interest to the whole country, and instead of frowning upon any young woman, who goes to them in search of news Lady Pauncefote receives them herself and gives them not only all sought for information, but as much encouragement as possible. She thinks it is very clever and extremely praiseworthy in the American girls to support themselves in this fashion, and, like the broad-minded woman she is, does all she can to further their interests.

People of broad human sympathies are rare, however, here as everywhere else. There is a set of nobodies in Washington society who assume to be somebodies, and they wish that other people would do likewise. They are people who are not sure of themselves, and who carry on as immense amount of business on a very small social capital. As an illustration, the wife of one of the ministers of a very insignificant Central American province lives at present in Washington. She was from a Philadelphia family who are neither distinguished sor weatthy, but like Pooh Bah their family pride is something inconceivable. Har father was a Presbyterian minister of the most unpopular sort. In Philadelphia they were nobodies. Yet in

Washington the social adulation and the little importance that is vested in a minister of an out-of-the-corner Central American republic is too much for the small amount of brain this woman possesses. At a recent social function, I am toid, a relative who is every way her equal except the accident of being the wife of a foreign minister crossed the room to speak to the minister's wife. The latter drew herself up with the most offensive hauteur, pretended not to know the other, though she knew her as well as she knew herself.

The fact that Mrs. Cleveland is superior to this sort of thing is doubtless one of the most potent sources of her popularity. She is far above this sort of weakness, which in all eleabove this sort of weakness, which in all elegant society is looked upon more and more with disfavor. Mrs. Cleveland is not afraid to know an old triend, even if down in the world as far as fortune is concerned. The fact of being obliged to work for an honest living does not in any way lessen her regard for them. Miss Helen Louise Johnson, the plucky little woman who was giving cooking lessons at the Pure Food Exposition in Convention hall last winter was a former school. lessons at the Pure Food Exposition in Con-vention hall last winter, was a former school-mate of Mrs. Gleveland. While she was in Washington she called at the White House, was received cordially in Mrs. Gleveland's apartments, and had the children brought in to see her. Miss Johnson held baby Esther on her inp, and was accorded the welcome of a friend and old associate. Miss Johnson is

editor of Table Talk. Everybody that was anybody and others He stopped and seemed lost in thoughts of long ago, when he was happy and free. I did not like to interrupt him, and stood there until the guards came to shut the doors.

Tip looked up. He realized that our last with three pair of eyes could have looked at at once, but decidedly the piece de resist at once, but decidedly the piece de resistance was the Chinese minister's presence with his family and suit. Mr. Yang Ju has not been seen enough fi Washington to escape curious attention. Not only Mr. Yang Ju but all the little Yang Jus were there, and the cute little "China baby." as some one called it, was there in her nurse's arms, as were most of the leasting attaches washes, only the leasting attaches. there in her nurse's arms, as were most of the legation attaches, making quite a large party of celestual bodies. After the circus the minister and his wife, with the children, took a drive around the parks to see the pretty flowers and the statues of the United States heroes. Doubtless the minister gave his small sons a lesson in history and advised them to emulate Jackson with his roached hair and Lafayette with his French attitude, for the little boys were in the carriage with their mamma and papa, while the poor little inconsequent girl baby was in one of the rear carriages with her murse.

Mrs. John Tarsney is back again at Wil-Mrs. John Tarsney is back again at Willard's, after an absence of several months from the city. It will be remembered that Mr. and Mrs. Tarsney were in Mexico with Mr. Wilson during his visit there and fillness. Mr. Wilson saw nothing of the country at all in his prostrate condition, as even when he was moved from the private car to the hotel on a strapher his head was covered to keep. on a stretcher his head was covered to keep the dust from his eyes, which were denied even a look at the Mexican skies that Mrs. Tarsney says are so radiant and different from any she has seen in any country. The tour that the party took to Mexico was in

months.

The ladies of the party managed to see something of the country when they could leave Mr. Wilson, who was in charge of a skilled nurse. They were charmed with Mexico and the people, who are hospitable and amiable, and especially polite to strangers. The customary phrase "It is yours" was very amusing to the ladies. Mrs. Tarsney thinks a visitor might produce many startling sensations if they were to take this form of speech literally.

"For instance, if you were to praise a

"For instance, if you were to praise a lady's bonnet and she were to say, as she invariably does to such a comment, 'It is yours,' she might feel inclined to take it amiss if you were to remove it from her head." head."

However, the Mexican women seldom wear bonnets, as Mr. Tarsney says. The usual head covering, like that of the Spaulsh women, is a mantilla of black, and many of the Mexican women are exceedingly beautiful.

the Mexican women are exceedingly beautiful.

Gen. Frisbee, with his wife and daughter, Mrs. Sequera, who are now at the Ariington, were especially attentive to Mr. and Mrs. Tarsney while they were in Mexico. A dinner was given to them by Gen and Mrs. Frisbee that Mrs. Tarsney says was as elaborate and elegant in all respects as any to which she has ever been invited. The wife of Gen. Frisbee, a Mexican woman, is the mother of nine-teen children.

has ever been invited. The wine of Gen. Probbee, a Merican woman, is the mother of nineteen children.

Beveral evening ago I called upon Mrs. M.
E. Delano, who lives with her daughter, Mrs.
G. B. Chittenden, in one of the prettiest and
most homelike places of Mount Pleasant. It
was the first house ever builtthere, and is
surrounded by ampie grounds and abundance
of trees and shrubs. Mrs. Delano is Margaret
E. Spencer, writer of the many interesting
articles frequently seen in one of our home
papers, and in several others it must be conlessed, as they are published by a New York
syndicate. Mrs. Delano has lived in Washington many years, and enjoys an extended
acquaintance here—an acquaintance that is of
great value to her in a literary way, and adds
interest to her sketches. Mrs. Delano leaves
next week with Mrs. Chittenden and her
children for their Summer cottage on Long
Island sound.

From Over the Ocean

Liverpool, May E.—The annual convention of the Irish National League of Great Britain was opened here this morning, Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M. P., president, presiding Addresses were made advising the Irish party to maturain a close and constant alliance with the liberals, ic-asmuch as the British masses had maintained an unswering fidelity to the principle of home rule for Ireland.